Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1826. [NO. 95.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000	Prizes.	23,886 tickets at $5		119,430
14,886	Blanks			

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.* ☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

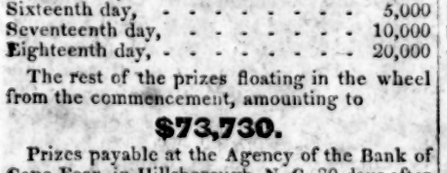
Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Ran Away



FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, about the 15th of this instant, two negro men, BOB and SAM.—Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age, low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses sensibly. He both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man. He is dressed in black, though he may change his dress, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back. In his carriage, he has a sailor's swing. He is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass for that of James. Sam is about 26 years of age, of common size, and speaks broken, and as he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow. It is thought Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland.—Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man that will lodge either of them in any jail in the United States, and give word so that we can get them.

M. CLINTON,
WILKS CASTON.

Lancasterville, S. Carolina, July 31, 1826. 4t96

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50		

☞ Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Land for Sale.

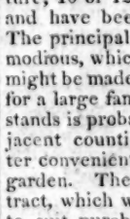
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

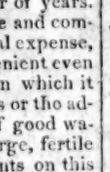
A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

Great Bargains.





ON Thursday, the 24th of August, next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, all his property, real and personal, to wit:—the house and lots where he now lives; his tanyard, with all its appurtenances; a number of other lots, some improved, and others unimproved; his plantation near town; together with a quantity of leather, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and numerous other articles. The sale will be positive, and be made on accommodating terms. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

July 22, 1826.—5t95.

Mecklenburg Sunday School Union.

At a meeting of the friends and conductors of Sunday schools, held in the Presbyterian Church in this place (Charlotte N. C.) on the 23d July, 1826; William Smith, Esq. in the chair, and John H. Norment acting as Secretary—

It was, on motion of Mr. Norment, seconded by Green Kendrick,

Resolved, That the friends and conductors of Sunday Schools now present, deeply appreciate the importance of those excellent institutions; that their increase, improvement and permanency are most likely to be secured by mutual co-operation; that with great satisfaction they have heard of the establishment and success of the "*American Sunday School Union*," and that a society be now formed, to be called the "*Mecklenburg Sunday School Union*," auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, organized at Philadelphia in May, 1824.

It was then, on motion, further resolved, that this Union now formed, be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this institution shall be the "*Mecklenburg Sunday School Union*," auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this union shall be to promote the opening of new, and the increase of old schools within the limits of this county; to establish a regular intercourse among the schools, by which improvements in teaching & all other communications may be easily transmitted; to establish a depository for the purpose of supplying the schools with suitable books, on the best terms possible; to publish annually a catalogue of their books, with the prices annexed, and when necessary, to furnish destitute schools with books gratis; to stimulate and encourage one another in the education of the ignorant; to correspond regularly with the Am. Sunday School Union, and to transmit its surplus funds to the institution.

ARTICLE 3. Each subscriber of one dollar annually, shall be a member; and each subscriber of five dollars at one time, a member for life; any ministers of the gospel who patronise schools, in the county, shall also be members of this Union.

ARTICLE 4. The business of the Union shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and fifteen members.

ARTICLE 5. The annual general meeting of the Union shall be held in this place, (Charlotte) on the first Wednesday in April in each year, when the Board of Managers shall be chosen, the accounts presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported. [This report must embrace the total No. of schools, teachers and scholars reported to this Union, together with the probable number in the schools for which no returns may have been received.]

ARTICLE 6. The managers shall have power to call special meetings of the Union, and to fill all vacancies which may occur in their Board. They shall also transmit to the corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, an authenticated copy of their constitution, with the names and residence of the officers, and a copy of each annual report.

ARTICLE 7. The managers shall meet regularly once in three months, or oftener, if necessary, on their own adjournments; and the President, or in his absence, the senior Vice-President may, at the request of three managers, call special meetings of the Board, of which due notice shall be given by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE 8. No alteration shall take place in this constitution, except at a regular meeting of the Union, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the managers then present.

After the adoption of the above constitution, it was unanimously resolved, that the following persons be appointed to the offices disignated against their names, viz:—

Rev. SAM'L. C. CALDWELL, *President.*
Rev. SAM'L WILLIAMSON, 1st. *V. President.*
Rev. THO'S COTTRELL, 2d *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Doct. DAVID R. DUNLAP, *Corresponding Sec'ry*
JOHN IRWIN, *Recording Secretary.*

MANAGERS.

Isaac Alexander, senr. Jonas Rudisell, sen. John Dow, Joseph Hudson, Joseph Flinn, James Moore, Thomas Boyd, senr. Robert I. Dinkins, Green Kendrick, John Stitt, Hugh M'Dowell, Elam Alexander, Jonathan Harris, William Dewease, William Kearns.

It was then, on motion, resolved, that these proceedings, with the above constitution and a plan for the interior government of Sunday schools, be published one time in the *Catawba Journal*; and the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Chairman.*
J. H. NORMENT, *Sec'ry.*

A SYSTEM

For the internal regulation of Sunday Schools, recommended by the American Sunday School Union.

CLASSING THE SCHOOLS.

The children should be formed into four classes, and the classes into sections of not more than ten each. The first class should be composed of those who read in the Testament or Bible. The second, of those who read indifferently in the Testament or spelling-book. The third, of those who are unable to read, but who can spell in two or more syllables. The fourth, of those in the alphabet, and one syllable.

BOOKS.

For the first class, the New Testament, Bible, and Catechisms. For the second class, the Testament, or Sunday school spelling book and hymn book. For the third class the Sunday school Spelling Book. For the fourth class, Alphabetical Cards.

DUTIES OF CHILDREN.

The first class should recite in the morning from the New Testament or Bible, that portion committed to memory during the past week, after which read, and attend to the instruction given by the teacher. In the afternoon, recite catechism, answer questions from the same, read and spell from the Bible or Testament the lesson which is given out to be committed during the week. The second class, in the morning, should read in the spelling book, or Testament, study the spelling lessons, spell out of the book, and attend to religious instruction. Afternoon, varied only by reciting hymns first, and less reading. The third class should be employed in spelling, frequently changing from spelling in the book to words given out by the teacher, having previously studied each lesson while in school. Books to be closed some time previous to dismission, and attention given to religious instruction. The fourth class should be taught the alphabet and words of one syllable. A portion of time must be spent in attention to religious instruction.

REWARDS.

Tickets, formed by printing select passages of scripture on pasteboard, with red and black ink as now used in the schools, we recommend as most likely to answer the purpose designed. The first class shall be rewarded for punctual attendance and recitations, viz. for every six verses of scripture, one blue ticket—for every page of catechism, one blue ticket. The second class for being present at roll call, one blue ticket; and for every hymn recited, one blue ticket. The third and fourth classes, for punctual attendance, one blue ticket; and for good behaviour during the day, one. Six blue tickets shall be equal to one red, and one red ticket equal to half a cent in value. The tickets should be redeemed every three months with religious books and tracts, suited to the capacities of children.

PUNISHMENTS.

Children of the first class absent at roll call, forfeit one blue ticket. For neglecting to recite a lesson, one blue ticket. For absence from school during the morning or afternoon without a satisfactory excuse, one blue ticket. For bad behaviour in church, one for each time. The second, third, and fourth classes, for absence morning or afternoon, forfeit one blue ticket. For bad behaviour in school, one. For bad behaviour in church, one.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTY.

The superintendent should mark the attendance of teachers in the roll book at the oppointed time; cause the school to be opened with prayer, and concluded with singing or prayer; keep a receiving book, in which shall be arranged, in order, the names of the scholars admitted, place of residence, and time of admission; class the children according to their proficiency; appoint teachers to the respective divisions; see that the rules and regulations are particularly observed; keep a minute book of the transactions of the school, and report the same at the stated meetings of the society.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Teachers should be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time of opening the school; keep a class book containing the names of their children, in which should be noted their attendance and progress in learning. When a child is absent for one sabbath, the teacher of the class should wait upon his parents, and ascertain the cause of absence, and report to the superintendent on the succeeding sabbath. It is also their special duty to impress upon the minds of the children the necessity of repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The time not occupied in hearing the recitations, should be devoted to this object. And after the exercises of the school are concluded, they should take charge of their respective divisions, lead them into church, and sit with them during divine service.

REMARKS.

Those schools in the county that may think proper to adopt the above plan and to connect themselves with our Union, are requested to report through their superintendents or secretaries, as soon as possible, to our Corresponding Secretary, in order that measures may be immediately taken for their advancement, and the proper books and blank forms procured. $12 50 will purchase a sufficient supply of reward books for one year to a school of 50 scholars; a fund which may be easily raised by a subscription of 50 cents from twenty-five persons.

We recommend, whenever it is practicable, that each school be formed under the patronage and care of some particular congregation, and that it be considered as a part of the pastor's charge.

It will be observed, that our constitution fixes the annual celebration on the first Wednesday in April; previous to which, detailed reports will be expected from each school under our care; and a delegation of two or more persons from each school will also be expected to attend the general meeting.

A writer in a Baltimore paper, discussing the question of the Vice-President's powers as President of the Senate of the United States, gives the following details.

"I have just laid my hands on the debates of the Senate, in the year 1803, on the resolutions offered by Mr. Ross of Pa. authorising the President to take possession of New-Orleans, or some place adjacent, and I observe that Mr. Dayton remarked—"If I act disorderly, the President has a right to call me to order; he must decide whether I am in order or not." Mr. Tracy also remarked—"According to *parliamentary proceeding*, no one can take possession of the floor to the interruption of another; if disorderly, the President will call him to order, but, if *called* by a *member*, the President must decide, and, if in order, he must possess the floor." Mr. Nicholas, of Va. rose and said he wished to make one or two observations in reply to Mr. Ross. The Vice-President interrupted him and said, "if those observations were intended to apply to the question, whether the resolutions should be the order for Monday, they would be proper, otherwise they would *not be in order*." Mr. Nicholas proceeded, when the Vice-President again interrupted him, and informed him that "no remark in reply to the gentleman from Pa. upon *that question*, could be admitted." The power of the chair, as here laid down, was not controverted, and the Senate *then* was composed of as *able* and *distinguished* members (during the discussion of these resolutions) as at any previous or subsequent period. I will only enumerate such men as De Witt Clinton, James Ross, Stephen T. Mason, Governeur Morris, W. C. Nicholas, and Mr. Brackenridge."

Mr. M'Duffie closed his speech at the Edgefield dinner, with the following liberal expression of his sentiments on a subject which has excited a good deal of interest and feeling in this quarter of the union, in consequence of the studied misrepresentations of party writers, and of aspiring politicians.

"That the grounds of my opposition to the Administration may be more distinctly understood, I shall avail myself of this occasion to do an act of justice to Mr. Adams, and more particularly the section of the Union with which he is more immediately connected. I am aware that a great many of my fellow-citizens in this, and in other states, have been opposed to Mr. Adams, because he is from a non-slave holding state, under the apprehensions that our rights in relation to that species of property, would be endangered by his elevation. I believe these apprehensions to be utterly unfounded. I know the sentiments of most of the gentlemen in Congress from the New-England and the Middle States, on this delicate subject, to be eminently liberal and enlightened—and I confidently believe, that if a proposition were submitted to Congresss, that would go to impair, in the slightest degree, our constitutional rights as slave-holders, it would not command twenty votes in the popular branch of Congress."

Scotch Weavers—An unemployed weaver, meeting an acquaintance, complained of the depression of business and the general distress. His friend, with great elongation of visage, exclaimed, "Ah Jamie, the hand of Providence is in't; its a just punishment for our sins." "It may be sae, and it may not be sae," replied Jamie, "I canna say; but there's ane thing I'm sure o', gin that be true that you say—the weavers suffer more for their sins than any set of men I ken o'."

Instinct of Plants.—Dr. Hancock says, that if a vessel of water is placed within 6 inches of a growing cucumber, that, in 25 hours time, the cucumber will alter the direction of its branches and not stop till it comes in contact with the water.—That if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will, in a short time, alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables, nearer to it, as the cabbage.

Foreign.

NEW YORK, JULY 31.

From England.—By the packet ship Colombia, Capt. Graham, we have received English journals to the 10th of June. They are chiefly filled with election proceedings, and contain no political news from the continent. It appears from their contents, however, that our eccentric countryman Randolph had arrived in England, and was the subject of almost as much curiosity and speculation on the other side of the water as on this. Our readers will be amused by some of the characteristic sayings reported of him in the English newpapers. A splendid dinner was given in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Liverpool to Mr. Huskisson and a numerous party, comprising several distinguished strangers, among whom was Mr. Randolph. Mr. Huskisson, after complimenting the Mayor on the presence of one who had ever been the ardent and efficient advocate of all that was morally and politically good in his native country, and who entertianed the most friendly feelings towards England, proposed the health of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Randolph, on rising to return thanks said, those who had experienced the sensations of a man suffering after a protracted and uneasy voyage by sea, and the privation, incident to it, on his arrival at the wished-for shore, might form a small estimate of his, when he saw the British land; but they could not duly appreciate his feelings on the change from all that is as necessarily uncomfortable and cheerless, to the animated and social reception he had met with since his arrival in Liverpool. Mr. Randolph, in a chaste and appropriate manner, expatiated on the blessings we here enjoy, and which are fostered and protected by the ablest Minister this country ever had. He said, he could never distinguish between the interests of America and England; whatever was beneficial to *Liverpool* could not but be highly useful to *New York*. The interest of the cotton planter and the cotton spinner were one and the same.—The tobacco planter in America, and the merchant and manufacturer in England, who converted that plant into a source of industry and wealth, had but a common interest. Mr. Randolph, after having assured the company that he felt proud of having English blood in his veins, concluded by proposing, as a toast, "*The Town and Trade of Liverpool.*"

Mr. Randolph arose again to propose a sentiment, which he trusted, would be received with unanimous good feeling; and hoped that, if any one was found that could not be warmed by the sentiment, he might pass his days in the absence of whatever was intellectually good and agreeable. He proposed—"England and America, the Mother and Daughter."

This toast, from its congeniality with what was once uttered by Mr. Canning, in the same room, met with the warmest burst of enthusiasm, and Mr. Randolph won the hearts and good wishes of every individual present.

Mr. Randolph was also of a party which accompanied Mr. Huskisson on an aquatic excursion to which the directors of the Dublin steam packets had invited him.—Mr. Randolph is described as "a remarkably thin man, having the appearance of old age, although only in his 52d year.—He was surrounded during his excursion by a crowd of gentlemen. He talked incessantly and instructed as well as delighted the company by his conversation." At a cold collation to which the company sat down on board the steam boat Britannia, Mr. Huskisson proposed the health of Mr. Randolph. This produced from that gentleman the following speech.

"Mr. Randolph, in returning thanks for the very handsome compliment which had unexpectedly been paid him, expressed himself proud and gratified in meeting so numerous and so repectable a party of the gentlemen of this country, the parent of his own, many of whose most useful institutions, the trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, civil and religious liberty, and a representative constitution, had been formed upon the model of those which had been established in this great and happy nation, by the wisdom and public spirit of their common ancestors. (Applause.) And, as his country had wisely gleaned from this the benefit of all the grand essentials of civil polity, he trusted she would emulate her in the acquirement of all those minor, but not less endearing virtues and graces of social life, of which he had now the happiness to witness so pleasing an example.—(Applause.) When he returned to the other side of the Atlantic, he should carry with him a grateful remembrance of the kind, attentive, and hospitable reception he had met with on this; and his greatest pride and pleasure would be in such opportunities as might be afforded him of manifesting the sincerity of his feelings, by a similar return, not only to any of the burgesses of Liverpool, but to any of the natives of England whom he might at any time have the pleasure of meeting there. (Applause.) In conclusion, he would beg leave to propose as a toast, their own Liverpool—not the town of which they were so justly proud—not its trade, of which they daily boasted the prosperity—not its distinguished and talented representative, whose recent election did honor to their choice,—but their noble Earl, the great and gifted man at the head of the administration of the country.—(Great applause.")

Mr. Randolph must have talked a great deal on this occasion, otherwise the reporter could hadly have remembered so much. The following anecdotes of his conversation, are amusing and characteristic. The mixture of republican and aristocratic dotctines is somewhat curious.

At half past 12 o'clock the Britannia dropped anchor opposite the Prince's Parade, and the company prepared to land. Mr. Huskisson and the party went on shore in the barge, and were enthusiastically cheered by the company on board the packet. Mr. Randolph still remained on the quarter deck, surrounded by a large crowd of gentlemen, whom he greatly amused by his eccentric, yet instructive and original conversations. He seemed like an ancient Grecian sage surrounded by his scholars. No sooner had Mr. Randolph quitted the Britannia and got on board one of the river streamers, than he was again quickly surrounded by a curious group. A gentleman on board the Britannia then proposed three cheers for Mr. Randolph, which were given with great enthusiasm. The honorable gentleman, taking off his hat, exclaimed, with great animation, "Gentlemen, Old England and Young America united for ever! Who shall divide them?" Loud cheers followed this pithy speech, and the band on board struck up "Yankee Doodle." An Irish gentleman asked Mr. Randolph, what would be the best cure for the miseries of Ireland. "I will give it to you in the words of the Bible—'*Unmuzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.*'—The Irish peasant is deprived of his due and proper share of the earth." Another gentleman observed, that he did not think Cobbett was qualified to sit in the House of Commons!" "Cobbett not qualified to sit in the House of Commons," exclaimed Mr. Randolph. "Why, he has qualified himself for a seat in that house as a lady of easy virtue qualifies herself for the Magdalen Asylum,—by a life of prostitution to all parties, and being faithful to none." Speaking of man, Mr. Randolph said, "He is naturally indolent, and all your contrivances of church and state, or by whatever other name they may be called, are, that A may be idle while B works." Talking of property—"Society," said the sage, "cannot subsist without property. If, in political revolution, property be divorced from power, power will soon go in search of property. A reaction then takes place—property goes in search of power, and they become once more united." "In all state revolutions," said Mr. Randolph, endeavor to keep down the dregs of society. You can easily blow off the froth: but, if once you let the dregs get uppermost, depend upon it that the draught will be, not blue, but black ruin." A gentleman was inquiring about the constitution of Virginia, the state which Mr. Randolph represents in Congress. "Why," said Mr. Randolph, "we vote for representatives *viva voce* on freehold suffrage; and we Virginians would as soon have our noses cut off as change the mode to voting by ballot."—"Then, sir, your mode of voting is the same as in England?" "Aye, to be sure," replied Mr. Randolph. "Have we not been steering on the same course ever since we left you, without tacking or taking in sail? only we have thrown the king overboard, God bless him!" When the boat came along side the wall, "What a magnificient quay this is!" exclaimed Mr. R. "We have none like this in America. New York and Liverpool are mutually dependent on each other. You take her cotton, tobacco, and other raw produce; and she takes your cutlery and earthen ware, cotton goods, salt and coal. We can't do without you, and you can as little do without us. And can you conceive of greater nonsense than that two such countries should go to war? It is mere nonsense!"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship York, Capt. De Cost, from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the 24th of June, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th of June, all inclusive. London papers of the evening of the 23d, were also received by the Amethyst, Capt. Bussey, which arrived on Wednesday, at Boston. And the Stephania, Capt. Pell, arrived at this port this morning from Havre, bringing various files of Paris papers to the 24th of June inclusive.

The papers are yet crammed full of matters incident to the pending elections. We shall soon make some curious extracts of scenes at the hustings. What would John Bull say, should he ever find similar ones in this country? Lord John Russell has lost his election in Huntingdon. Hunt and Cobbett at the tails of their respective polls.

The mound erecting upon the field of Waterloo, is nearly finished. It is to be 160 feet high. Some of the stones of which the pedestal is built, weigh 22,000 lbs. A colossal lion is to take his station on the top of the pedestal.

Lord Cochrane and the Greeks.—Brussels papers are to the 20th of June. Nothing new had transpired about Lord Cochrane's intended participation in the Greek cause, except when the ladies called on the lady C. for a subscription for the Greek Committee, she put down only 20 francs—adding, that "she gave more than any other person in the world, her husband, who was about to expose his life for this sacred cause." [We wish his Lordship would be about the business quick, then—for if he stays away much longer, we fear he will be obliged to fight alone, if at all.] Since the foregoing was written, on opening the London evening papers of the 23d, we find that Lord C. has actually departed for Greece, after publishing the copy of a letter which it is said he has addressed to the Pacha of Egypt. This paper, which is intended as a sort of manifesto, is ridiculed in the Courier, and highly praised in the Whig Journals. It strikes us as a very singular document, to say the least. The Sun speaks of it as follows:

"His Lordship grounds his interference in the contest between the Pacha and the Greeks on the privilege which the former claims and exercises, of receiving aid in various modes from Neutral States: and on the inhuman traffic which he carries on in Christian slaves, and the cruelties which disgrace his Government. After exhorting him to humanity, and the exercises of acts for the promotion of civilization of his people—towards which objects his Lordship tenders his assistance—he warns him that if, on the contrary, he continues his present proceedings, "Then," says his Lordship, "my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend against you. Quit the classic soil of Greece—cease your burnings, impalings, and enormities—and release your Christian slaves." These are the objects, then, for which Lord Cochrane will contend: and truly the cause which he has undertaken is a glorious one and deserving of the support of the whole civilized world. The energy, gallantry, and known address of his Lordship, will, we predict, speedily alter the state of Greek affairs. He is consummately skilled in the warfare which is carried on between the Greeks and their enemies; and he possesses more, perhaps, than any man living the power of exciting the feelings and rousing the energies of others.—The influence which he obtains over the minds of those who are under his authority, is a most remarkable feature in his character, and the confidence which he inspires, united with the ardour of his own character, cannot fail to arouse a spirit which exists throughout the whole of Greece, and which requires only to be called into action by the presence of a leader of judgment and tact. We heartily wish his Lordship success in the glorious cause he has undertaken, and that the honor of rescuing from tyranny and subjection the land from whence freedom first sprung, may belong to a native of that island in which it has fixed its latest but its firmest dwelling."

The Courier says it has been kept a secret that lord Cochrane has actually gone to join the Greeks. A steam-vessel was fitted out from England, under his lordshp's directions, which was to be joined by several vessels from different ports on its way—the whole forming a considerable squadron.—The ship on board which his lordship sailed, is called the Perseverance.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

It is with great regret we have to mention, that the accounts received in town from the manufacturing districts are of a very gloomy character. The temporary demand which had recently arisen for goods appears to have ceased, and every description of manufactures are offered on lower terms than at any preceding period.—We subjoin two paragraphs from the Manchester and Glasgow Papers, received yesterday, which are calculated to excite considerable uneasiness:

"*Manchester, Tuesday.*—The market to-day has been bad, and things are expected to get worse.—The most gloomy rumors and surmises are afloat, relative to money matters; and it is known that unless a sudden and prosperous turn opens upon some respectable houses, they must go, as others before them have gone. Yarns are lower; common Yarns, which have lately fetched 14d, may now be bought at 13 1-4d for cash. Calicoes are also at decreasing prices; say 3d less than last week. Fustains, nankeens, and prints, are at a stand—no demand."

"*Glasgow, Tuesday.*—We regret to state that commercial affairs are still depressed and of a cheerless aspect; the number of unemployed operatives continues to increase—distress and want are marching with vast strides amongst clases above the rank of common labourers. In Glasgow and its suburbs there are 19,000 weavers, and in other parts of Lanarkshire 9,000 to 10,000 more."

Greece.—The following private letter, dated Zante, 15th May, and which appears in the Paris papers, gives some shocking details of the atrocious conduct of the Turks on their capture of Missolonghi. The palace of the Sultan at Constantinople was decorated with "trophies of human heads, and festoons of ears and noses"—and these are the barbarians whose aggressions upon the brave Greeks are looked upon by Christian statesmen with perfect apathy and indifference! "The details of the sacking of Missolonghi are but imperfectly known, as the approach of Ionian coasters is forbidden; but we know that Ibrahim cut off 5 or 6000 heads, some of which were sent off daily to Constantinople.—The body of Bishop Joseph was salted whole, as a present for the Sultan.—The women and young girls were distributed to the officers and privates to be disposed of as each thought proper. The churches were all destroyed except one, which was converted into a mosque.—Previous to being murdered, the people found at Missolonghi were put to the torture, for the purpose of extracting from them whether there was not treasure hidden in the fortress. Upon the Christian legations at Constantinople receiving official intelligence of the fall of Missolonghi, they sent their dragromans to congratulate the Sultan, and these, on entering the palace, had to pass amidst trophies of heads, and festoons, formed of ears and noses."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that in Prussia a Jewish rabbi has made an energetic appeal to his flock in favor of the Christians of the East, and this appeal has not been in vain, as subscriptions in aid of the Greek cause have been opened in several synagogues.

A society formed in Silesia, in aid of the Greek cause, has remitted within a few weeks to the Paris Hellenist Committee the sum of 30,000 francs.

Blockade of St. Domingo.—Capt. Banks, of the brig *Ajax*, arrived here on Saturday, in 14 days from Antigua, informs, (says the *Norfolk Beacon* of the 31st ult.) that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. John's, which stated that the Island of St. Domingo was *blockaded by a French fleet.* He also saw a paragraph in a Barbadoes paper, stating the same fact.

Charleston Courier.

Earthquake at Bogota.—A letter from Bogota, under date of June 18th. furnishes the following account of the earthquake recently experienced there:—

We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety.—Last night was the most awful one I ever passed.—We were sitting at whist as the clocks chimed a quarter to eleven: at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not however violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and we pursued our game. About two minutes elapsed, when we experienced a most awful repetition. The walls of the house were dreadfully agitated, our candles were overturned, chairs and tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we could ourselves scarcely maintian our erect position, and were so perfectly paralyzed, that we never thought of getting out of the house; indeed, my own belief was that the house must fall before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was therefore useless to move.—The ceiling was coming down upon us in large flakes, and the fall of a large mirror at the moment, which we took to be part of the house, added to the alarm. It was indeed appalling—never, never shall I forget it. It passed, having lasted 40 seconds. We then went into the street, where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square in which the palace is. There we found thousands collected. Women and men just as they had jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown around them—mothers in the agony of grief and apprehension clasping their children to their bosoms—fathers and brothers endeavoring to provide them with covering—groupes of females in every direction calling each others name to be assured that all were safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the Square. Three o'clock, P. M. I have just returned from making a round of the town to observe the extent of damages. Several houses are thrown entirely down—many are rent asunder from top to bottom. The Cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from the base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury—mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places—dining room in ruins—the partition of my bed-room has fallen in, and had I been in bed, I should have been at least severely bruised. A severe shock has not been felt here until now since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said, there was a slight one; but no injury was done. It appears miraculous that only three lives have been lost. Many who are here, and were at Caraccas during the great earthquake there, say that this shock was much more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less.

Half past five.—I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find that hundreds of families are sending beds and furniture into the plain, and erecting booths there for the night. All fear another shock.

19th, 12 o'clock, noon.—The night has passed quietly and the alarm is subsiding.

Times change and men change with them.—In the Convention of 1786, which adopted the present a Constitution, Mr. Madison proposed, and the Virginia delegation supported a plan of a Constitution, by which "*Congress should have the power of negativing all State Laws.*'—Such a doctrine broached at the present day would be deemed *moral treason* in Virginia.

From the National Journal.

If Mr. Randolph's conduct, on landing at Liverpool, was so acceptable to the English populace, it appears from the following paragraph, that it produced a different impression on one of our own citizens, in whom, it is natural to presume, the honour of his native land was the predominant consideration. It is evident that the conduct of Mr. Randolph, on this occasion, was such as to be in hostility to American feeling: and when the the shouts of an English mob are cited as evidences of his worth, we may with propriety ask—is it from such a source that we are to receive our opinions of the political character and course of our public men? If so—if this mental and moral dependence is to be forced on us—let us in the name of consistency, pull down the free institutions which our own fathers have given to us, return to a state of colonization, hug our chains again, and expunge the name of independence from our dictionaries and our recollections:

A letter from an American gentleman in Liverpool, published in the Boston Patriot, says, "Mr. Randolph arrived here yesterday in the Alexander, from Philadelphia. I understand he conducted himself in a most shameful manner on his passage, and insulted both the captain and passengers. I understand Capt. Baldwin told him he would not receive an insult from him or any other person on board of his ship, and that he would give him any satisfaction he wished for after he arrived. I am really rejoiced that he has found some one that will not put up with his impudence. I think, for the honour of our country, he should be put in the Insane Hospital, or at any rate, not be allowed to visit this country and disgrace us here. I think they may say with propriety, if he is a sample of your great men, the Lord have mercy on you; and so say I."

"I never in my life could stond straight i' th' prasence of a great mon; but a'ways boowed, and boowed, and boowed, as it were by instinct."

The above sentence of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, was brought forcibly to our recollection, by a perusal of John Randolph's speeches and toasts at the public entertainments in England, an account of which was published in the Patriot of yesterday. Who can reflect upon his indiscriminate abuse in his harangues in Congress, of every public functionary in the United States, and then read the reports of his "boowing and striving to catch a luock or a smile fra the great mon," with "a modest cadence of body, and a conceeliating co-operation of the whole mon," with his "torrents o' flattery till him," without experiencing sensations of the most nauseating disgust, and exclaiming with Egerton, "contemptible."

Balt. Patriot.

Stammering.—About a week since, a young gentleman by the name of Parsons, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, called into our office, and *intimated* his intention of placing himself under the care of Mrs. Chapman, in consequence of an article to which we gave publicity some weeks ago, in which a person named Warren certified to an astonishing cure of stammering wrought by that lady. When Mr. Parsons attempted to make known to us his determination as well as to acquaint us with his name, he impressed us with an utter hopelessness of his cure—his face was painfully distorted in uttering his own name; and we have rarely, if ever, seen a more unhappy instance of stammering—the same gentleman yesterday called upon us; we were preparing for another painful exercise of sympathies, when to our utter astonishment, he expressed his ideas with perfect fluency, without the least hesitancy or stammering. We profess ourselves ignorant of the means employed in this wonderful cure, but we cannot withhold a public expression of our admiration of the facts. Mr. Parsons says that it seems as if he had acquired a new *existence*—his first thoughts in the morning are, that he is no longer separated from the enjoyment of social converse.

Balt. Patriot.

American Porcelain.—The Porcelain manufactory at Jersey City, established about 8 months since, is now going on with a fair prospect of success. The materials both for the body of the article and for the glazing are all found abundantly in the United States, and are thought to be of a quality at least equal to the best French materials. Skilful and experienced workmen have been induced to come over from France, and a variety of articles of porcelain have already been finished at the establishment. A still greater quantity of porcelain vessels, many of them executed with great ingenuity and perfection, after the finest models of the antique, are now ready for the oven. We have seen several of the articles manufactured there which, as to beauty and texture, are nothing inferior to the finest French porcelain.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Calculation of Longevity.—A celebrated Mathematician has calculated, that taking the age of Mr. *Jefferson* to have been 33 years when he signed the Declaration, and Mr. *Adams*, to have been 40 years, the chance of their both living fifty years longer, and dying at their expiration, is only one in *twelve hundred millions.*

FIRE.

The Ware-House of Messrs. Campfield & Bostwick, lately known as Burton's, in this place, was consumed by fire on the night of the 8th, with upwards of 2000 bags of Cotton, and other property. The fire was communicated by lightning, which, from the rapidity with which the whole building was inflamed, must have first struck the bags of Cotton—one bale of which was perforated with a black hole, from one end to the other, and was smoking though its whole extent, when rolled from the Ware-house. Others think, the electric fluid exploded some spirits, which were stored there, and thus sent the blazing fragments of the building to some distance round on the adjacent houses. Such flashes of Lightning and peals of Thunder, scarcely ever dazzled the vision or stunned the ears of trembling mortals. A large building was struck in Hamburg, and a post in the lower end of this city shivered to splinters at the same time. A light breeze favored the houses most exposed; and to the torrents of rain, which fell during the whole continuance of the fire, we owe, more than to our own exertions, the preservation of a considerable part of our city. Damage estimated at $75,000!

Augusta Courier.

From the Easton Centinel.

Lamentable.—On Thursday, the 13th July, at the distillery of John Herster, about a mile from this place, one of the most distressing accidents occurred. In the course of many years it has not fallen to our lot, to record one of so melancholy a nature.

It appears by accounts related to us, a child of one of the distillers by the name of Peltz, had been enjoying itself around a large boiler, in its innocent amusement, for a considerable time—Frequently the father who was busily engaged with his work, had warned the child to keep off of the boiler, which was then full of boiling swill. The father had to bring a supply of fuel, when it is supposed the child got on the boiler and fell into the scalding liquor. It was not, however, ascertained, indeed the child had not been missed, until the parent of it, began stirring up the swill, about half an hour afterwards, when lo! astonished and confounded, he beheld the infant completely boiled!—What must have been the father's feelings on beholding so ghastly a spectacle, in the image of his child!

Attempt to murder.—Joshua Edwards, of this county, was shot in his own yard on Thursday night last by some assassin, and though severely wounded, is alive. Mr. Edwards was preparing to go to bed, and stepping out of his door was shot at: he was wounded in the head, breast and arm. We have not heard who is suspected of doing the act. *N. C. Journal.*

The Climax, (if true) We have heard it stated upon the authority of a gentleman of great respectability from Kentucky, that Capt. Low, the witness with whom Beauchamp tampered, through his wife, to swear against Mr. Darby, and by implicating him in the murder of Col. Sharp, to save himself, has, since the execution of Beauchamp, been shot. It was for the use of Capt. Low that Beauchamp prepared the manuscript evidence, of the ingenuity of which, we have given our readers an account before. Had Low yielded to the solicitations of Mrs. B. we think, from the testimony we have seen, that Beauchamp would have been acquitted—but his refusal to comply, and becoming a witness on the part of the prosecution, and using B's manuscript against him, sealed his fate.

Baltimore Chronicle.

It is with the most poignant feelings of regret that we announce the death of Maj. *Sanders Donoho*, a native of Caswell county, in this State, who was cruelly murdered at Pensacola, on the night of the 7th ult. by a Sergeant who shot him thro' the body with a musket. The cause (the wretch alleges) was the Major's having turned him off drill during the afternoon for being intoxicated. He lived an hour and a half perfectly conscious of his situation. The Surgeons told him the wound was mortal, and that it was impossible for him to survive a couple of hours. He then made a disposition of his effects, & expired without a groan. He was buried with funeral honors, in which the Navy Officers of the station and nearly all the citizens of Pensacola united. Thus, in the prime of life, by the hands of a drunken assassin, has our country been deprived of the services of a most meritorious officer.

Ral. Register.

Horse Stealing.—A man representing his name to be *William Holt*, came to this City last week, and after endeavoring to sell a horse in his possession, at private sale, had him disposed of at Auction. A gentleman of this place became the purchaser, but the jockey had hardly fingered the ready and decamped, when the real owner of the horse, who was in pursuit, came up and proved his property. *Holt* also sold a horse to another person, and took his note with security at six days, but the ink was scarcely dry, when he parted with the note at a considerable discount for cash. No doubt this horse was also stolen, though not as yet claimed. *ib.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1826.

THE CHURCH YARD.

The people of Charlotte and its vicinity, who have friends interred in the Church Yard, and all others generally, are particularly invited to assist on Tuesday next, 22d August, in throwing up the ditches around it, to prevent hogs from getting in, and to clear up the yard so as to give it the appearance of a Christian Burial Ground. It is likewise intended to clear up the Academy square on the same day.

Those who are generous enough to give assistance, will meet at the Church, with their tools, at 7 o'clock in the morning, at which time the bell will be rung. Spades, shovels and grubbing hoes, are the tools necessary to bring.

We were favored with fine and refreshing rains last week, after a drought of nearly six weeks.

The Raleigh Register states that there are several candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Nash. It is seldom that an office goes a begging in this country, be the salary what it may; but it is not always that persons properly qualified, can be obtained. We are not friendly to high salaries; but to important offices, we think such salaries should be attached, as will command the services of men of talents and experience. The salaries allowed the Judges of our Superior courts, are not proportioned to the services required of them; hence the frequent resignations; and such will continue to be the case, until the duties of the Judges are lessened, or more adequate salaries awarded.

Among the foreign extracts in this weeks's paper, will be found an account of Mr. Randolph's speeches and sayings at Liverpool. In America, Mr. Randolph could find nothing to praise—he could see nothing in his own government, but corruption and venality—he scattered his libels on every side; he even ransacked the grave, and disturbed the ashes of the venerable dead, for subjects of his better invective: so meanly did he think of the moral principles of his countrymen, that he would not even buy a Bible printed here, for fear the *seventh* commandment might be omitted—*his* bible must have the *London* imprint. But in *England*, the scene is entirely changed. Every thing there is excellent, worthy of all admiration: he boasts of his "English blood," praises the minister, courts the *nobles*, makes a display of his aristocratic principles; talks very like a member of the English aristocracy, about keeping down the "*dregs of society*," i. e. the common people; then takes off his hat to a mob, and calls them *gentlemen*—the band then strikes up *Yankee Doodle*, than which nothing could have been more *mal-apropos*:—it touched no sympathetic chord in Mr. Randolph.

The whole scene, as portrayed in the Liverpool papers, is calculated to inspire disgust in every genuine American bosom. That an American Senator should thus exhibit himself abroad, should display so little national feeling, and such a manifest predilection for foreign customs and institutions, is, under any circumstances, a subject of regret; but all acquainted with Mr. Randolph's aristocratical notions, expected nothing better of him.

Mr. BRENT and Mr. GURLEY have been re-elected to Congress from Louisiana. It will be recollected, that in the election of President by the House of Representatives, they voted for Mr. Adams; their re-election, therefore, may be considered as evidence that the course which they pursued is approved by their constituents. They both had opposition; and their opponents were friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. LIVINGSTON has also been re-elected.

The Corporation of Washington, at its June session, appropriated $40,000 for the endowment of two public schools in that city. This is highly honorable to the infant capital of our country, and shows what liberality and public spirit can do. We wish some of the states possessed only as much liberality, in regard to these important institutions.

The last Raleigh papers contain a list of the cases decided at the late term of the Supreme Court. The list occupies nearly four columns of the Register; its length consequently excludes it from our present number; but it shall be published in our next.

Another gold mine has been discovered about half a mile from this town, on the plantation of William Rudisill. The mine is not convenient to water; and the auriferous earth is daily transported through our streets, in wagons and carts, to the washing places. We have not ascertained how much gold this earth yields to the bushel; but the gold diggers say it is very rich.

It is stated in a work lately published in England, that in the mines of Mexico, Chili and Pere, the quantity of gold, in proportion to the earthy matter mixed with it, is in general exceedingly small. The common yield is no more than five or six ounces of gold, upon the caxon, or fifty hundred pounds of the mineral: the richest mines afford only ten or twelve ounces; and those which are but just rich enough to pay the charges of working them, yield only two ounces on that quantity

The product of the mines in this county, as far as trials have been made, is certainly much greater than the above; and under the management of scientific men, with the requisite machinery, their value would be greatly enhanced. In the usual mode of washing them, it is supposed that not more than one half of the gold is obtained; and that a second washing of the dirt and gravel, properly prepared, would yield as much as the first.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are all the returns received since our last:—

Anson—Col. Joseph Pickett, Senate; Clement Marshall and John Smith, Commons.

State of the Poll—In the Senate, Pickett, 598; Ratcliff, 175. In the Commons, Marshall, 1198; Smith, 801; Newsom, 397.

Cabarrus—Lawson H. Alexander, Senate; Robert Pickens and John C. Barnhardt, Commons.

Lincoln—Daniel M. Forney, Senate; Messrs. Ship and Holland, Commons.

Iredell—Samuel King, Senate; Richard Allison and Alexander Torrence, Commons.

Rowan—John Beard, jr. Senate; John Linn and John Clement, Commons.

Borough of Salisbury—Charles Fisher.

Davidson—John M. Smith, Senate; Thomas Hampton and John Ward, Commons.

Granville—William M. Sneed, Senate; Nicholas Jones and Willis Harris, Commons.

We understand, that upon the application of his Excellency Governor Burton to the President of the United States, Colonel Tuttle of the Corps of Engineers, now upon duty near Wilmington, has, by order of the President, been placed at the disposal of our Board of Internal Improvements, for the survey of Cape Fear River. This augurs well to our Navigation, and is honorable to the Governor's anxiety to promote the interest of the state, and to the President's disposition to aid our view. *N. C. Journal.*

Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, died on the 18th of last month. He was the first Governor of that State, and was a distinguished and meritorious Revolutionary Patriot. He acted a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain, during the Revolution, as well as in the battle on the Thames in Upper Canada, during the late war.

Great Arrival.—We announce, with much pleasure, the arrival of the sloop Miller's Daughter, Capt. Davis, with the first of the Grecian Ionic Pillars, from the Eastchester quarry, intended for the front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, N. Y. This pillar weighs 25 tons, is 27½ feet long, and three feet 6 inches diameter at the base. The other three are of similar size, and it is calculated that they will be delivered here in three weeks. The contractors, Messrs. Francis Kain, Alexander Masterton, and Robert Smith, have in this stupendous work, encountered almost insurmountable difficulties, and were advised, by the most skilful architects and others, to abandon the undertaking; but their minds were bent upon producing a work never before attempted in this country, and they have, to their distinguished credit, succeeded. When these colossal columns are raised, they will excite the admiration of every man of science, & prove a lasting monument to the memory of the enterprising mechanics who had the boldness to undertake the Herculean work. The above quarry is five miles from the landing place where the Miller's Daughter took this column, and only eight days were occupied in taking it to the place of shipment. *N. Y. Gazette.*

It is calculated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is more than fifty millions of bushels.

Mr. Mulford, of Bladen county, in this state, was murdered a few days since by a negro woman, while he was in the act of chastising her.

A gentleman of high standing, belonging to the opposition, on being powerfully appealed to, a short time since, by a friend of the administration, in favor of the mission to Panama, candidly avowed his individual friendship for, and approval of that measure, but honestly declared that he could not support it *publicly*, because the opposition *were bound* to oppose *every measure* of the administration, of whatever character it might be, in order to pull it down.

[*Portland Patriot.*

We have seen in some popular and scientific work, a newly discovered plan for cutting steel with a pewter buzz; the softness of the latter, by its incessant motion, overcoming the hardness of the former and cutting it into any length that the operator may wish. This may possibly be true in Mechanics, but it never can be true in Politics. What is the opposition but a pewter buzz? A rifleman should know better than to prime his piece with brimstone and molasses and load it with soft johny-cake; and men of higher standing might learn a lesson from the common sense of those they would enlist, and not depend so entirely on the folly and ignorance of the American people, as to suppose that they will quarrel with an administration against which no charge is substantiated or even brought, merely because the disappointed and the ambitious tell them to be discontented.

The Sun.—We have been informed, that at a recent meeting of stockholders of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, it was proposed to fill certain vacancies in the Company, and then examine into its concerns. The stock of the Sun was once quoted at 140—it was purchased up to make a run on brokers who were short, and after they had liquidated or broke, it fell to 80. We now learn, that a year ago it had its capital of $300,000 and 30,000 surplus safe, and now not more than $30,000 of the whole is to be found, and no losses have been sustained.—*This is indeed a case.* *N. Y. Enquirer.*

The duties paid into the Treasury of the United States, by the City of New-York, amounted, during the last year, to more than 15 millions of dollars, being nearly one-third of the whole national revenue.

Mr. Munroe, the late president, has been appointed, by the Governor and Council of Virginia, a visitor of the University of that State, in the room Mr. Jefferson.

We observe, in a Philadelphia paper, a paragraph stating that a piece of amber has been found in the excavations which have been made for the Delaware and Chesapeak Canal. We are informed, from a competent authority, that several specimens of amber have been discovered on this route, and that they vary from the common amber in being of a deeper colour. *Nat. Journal.*

Irishmen.—About 100 Irishmen arrive at this place per week. They come—men women and children—bag and baggage—sleep in barns, under horse sheds, or in open air, wherever night overtakes them. Night before last, 17 of them, with their lumber, piled into one little room on the second floor; and about morning, down they all tumbled together, floor, beds, knapsacks, kettles, and all. One of the number was considerably injured by the fall.

White Hall Emporium.

A writer in the Christian Watchman relates the following anecdote of Mr. Jefferson. He says that the circumstances were detailed to him by Elder Andrew Tribble, about six years ago, who since died when ninety-two or three years old:

Andrew Tribble was the Pastor of a small Baptist Church, which held its monthly meetings at a short distance from Mr. Jefferson's house, eight or ten years before the American Revolution. Mr. Jefferson attended the meeting of the Church for several months in succession, and after one of them, asked Elder Tribble to go home and dine with him, with which request he complied.

Mr. Tribble asked Mr. Jefferson how he was pleased with their Church Government? Mr. Jefferson replied, that it had struck him with great force, and had interested him much; that he considered it as the only form of *pure democracy* that then existed in the world; and had concluded that it would be *the best plan of Government for the American Colonies.* This was several years before the declaration of American Independence. To what extent this practical exhibition of religious liberty and equality operated on Mr. Jefferson's mind, in forming his views and principles of religious and civil freedom, which were afterwards so ably exhibited, I will not say.

DIED,

In this town, on the 15th instant, Mr. EZEKIEL ABERNATHY, of the firm of KENDRICK & ABERNATHY. His death is deeply lamented, and has left a void in society which cannot be easily filled.

In this county, on the 13th instant, Mr. EZEKIEL ROBINSON, aged about 40, one of the elders of Sugar Creek Church.

On the 10th inst. at the residence of James Spratt, Esq. York District, S. C. in the 22d year of her age, Miss *Mary E. Hartt*, daughter of the late Gen David Hartt, of this county.

Book Auction.

TO close a concern, a valuable collection of English, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous *Books*, will be offered on Tuesday Evening, 29th inst. at early candle light. Catalogues of which, together with the books, may be seen at any time previous, by calling on the subscriber. The sale will be *positive*,—terms, *Cash.*

J. H. NORMENT, *Auctr.*

Charlotte, 19th August, 1826.—2t96.

THE subscriber respectfully requests those who stand indebted to him, to call during the ensuing court week and settle their accounts, either by note or otherwise, as longer indulgence cannot, with any propriety, be given. JOHN H. NORMENT.

15th August, 1826.—2t96

Carpenters.

WANTED, immediately, two Journeymen Carpenters, of sober and industrious habits. None others need apply.

ROBT. M. STERLING.

Charlotte, Aug. 12. 2t96

Estate of John Moore.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late John Moore, deceased, of Lincoln county, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.

ELI HOYLE, Adm'r.

August 10, 1826. 4t97

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. Means, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment; and all those who have claims on the estate, are hereby notified to come forward and present them, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their claims, according to law.

LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, } Admr's.
WILLIAM C. MEANS, }

August 10, 1826. 3t96

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above three times, and present his account to the Administrators.

Lands for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Goold Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sacket,—I will proceed to sell before the Court-House at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 13th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres: this tract is situate in the south-east corner of the county, on Green river and its waters.

And in Rutherford county, before the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south-eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.

The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day, until completed, or until so much thereof is sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.

Terms—CASH. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.

T. F. BIRCHETT, *Clerk & Master.*

August 1, 1826. 7t100

Stop the Runaways!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, a negro man named JIM. Jim is a stout, strong built negro, aged about 35 years, dark complexion, with thick lips, flat nose, and

features generally of a heavy cast; his clothing not recollected, but I believe they consisted chiefly of homespun.

Also, at the same time, a mulatto girl named RACHEL, the property of William Black, living in Providence settlement, in this county.—Rachel is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, has a small scar down the left side of her neck, is a smart active negro and fond of dress; her clothing, when she left here, cannot now be specified. Jim and Rachel being man and wife, they are doubtless together. It is not known where they will make for; but as Rachel, on a former occasion, was taken up in Randolph county, where she had lived some time, it is possible they may have gone there. Any person delivering both or either of the above named negroes to the subscriber, or securing them in such way that I can get them again, shall be suitably rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid. THOS. B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. }
August 4, 1826. } 6t98

Notice,

THAT George Rowe, an apprentice to the subscriber, ran away some time in the month of June last. Said George is about 18 years of age, five feet six inches high and well made. Any person who will deliver the said George in Concord, shall receive five cents reward. ABRAHAM AREA.

3t95

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

FROM THE U. S. LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

Sweet home of peace! the ling'ring day,
Still plays upon thy turrets grey;
But silent now the voice of prayer
Which once uprose so sweetly there;
The cricket's fitful cry alone
Is mingled with the low wind's moan.
Sadly they seem to wail the fate,
That left th altars desolate.

Sweet home of peace! how oft I've stood
Amid thy little solitude,
A truant boy stolen forth to get
The crane's-bill and the violet,—
And listened to the village hum
Which on the quiet air would come,
With the long echoing laugh and shout,
Sent shrilly from the urchin rout.

And oft at Autumn's balmy eve,
When the bright flowers began to leave
The faded grass, and gloriously
The harvest moon went up the sky:
From the far distant greenwood tree,
The kit's light notes of melody,
Stole upward to the holy ground,
As joyously the dance went round.

Here, when the Sabbath day was done,
And ruddily the Summer sun
Shone o'er the little vale below,—
Uprose the hymn so sweet, so slow,
The traveller in the distant glen
Paused on his way to catch again
The lingering notes, till parting day,
Threw its cold shadows o'er his way.

Those days have passed; and mournfully
The chilly wind goes rustling by,
But finds not there those beauteous flowers
It sported with in happier hours;
And gentle forms who loved to gaze
Upon their bloom in youthful days,
Like them have passed away and died,
And humbly here sleep side by side.

F. M.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FRENCH MANNERS.

The last letter published from the senior Editor of the New-York Statesman bears date "Paris, January 20th." It gives a sketch of some of the French institutions and amusements. In the following extract, our readers will find an account of the manner in which our Minister lives in Paris; and also of the forms and ceremonies of a French visit. They will repay our readers for a perusal:—

"From the American Minister and his family, we received a liberal share of their characteristic hospitality, urbanity and kindness, manifested on all occasions to citizens of the United States. With a palace for his residence, a fortune at his command, and a lady for his partner, whose accomplishments peculiarly qualify her for the sphere of social and fashionable life, our Ambassador is enabled to show those attentions to his countrymen, as well as to the extensive circle of his friends abroad, which some of his predecessors could either not afford, or had not the disposition to manifest. His expenses probably exceed twice the amount of his salary. He lives in one of the most splendid houses in Paris, the rent of which is something like $5000 a year. It was formerly occupied by the Danish Minister. Its entrance is by a spacious court, and on the other side is a beautiful garden, with a promenade planted with ornamental trees, containing an area of six or eight acres.

"The suite of apartments are not surpassed, either in extent or elegance of furniture, by the chambers of the king himself, and the style of his table exceeds in taste, as well as in splendor, any thing of the kind which has fallen within the sphere of my observation. Plate of the richest descriptions, brilliant chandileers, and pyramids of flowers, almost make the guest forget that he is at the festive board of a plain, substantial citizen of the United States, who is ultra republican in his sentiments, and devotedly attached to the institutions of his country. I do not myself lay much stress upon this display of style; but at a French Court, where every thing is done for show, it is in some degree rendered necessary, and procures a greater weight of influence than would the philosophy of a Franklin, the elaborate scholarship of an Adams, or the financial talents of a Gallatin. Both the Minister and his lady have been familiar with the language, manners and customs of France, for many years; and my opinion now is the same as it was publicly expressed at the time the appointment was made, that the embassy could not possibly be better filled.

"As I have had an opportunity of witnessing a perfect specimen of Parisan style and fashion, it may be pardonable so far to violate the privacy of the social circle, as to dwell for a moment on the etiquette of a dinner. The hour of dining is about 6 o'clock. All the guests enter the drawing-room wearing their hats and gloves. During the greater part of our visit, black has been necessary, as a badge of mourning for the Emperor Alexander. At the door of the apartment, the name of each person is announced by the servant, and he receives no other introduction to any of the company. In going to the table, there is no formal allotment of places—but each one must look out for himself, and for the lady of his charge. The French, although fond of good living, make a business instead of a pleasure of eating, and the great object is to get through as soon as possible. An hour and a half is the longest time occupied in a fashionable dinner, during which the guest tastes, perhaps, of thirty different kinds of food, and as many varieties of wine. A succession of dishes is constantly circulated by a train of waiters, and each person, even the ladies, help themselves to what is presented, ready carved at their side. Another train of servants bear round all sorts of wine, naming them as they pass. There is no drinking of healths—no loud talk across the table—and none of that noisy festivity observable at an English or American dinner. Each guest converses, in a low tone of voice, to the persons who happen to sit next to him. A Parisian would think it extremely rude to attract the attention of the table, or to disturb the almost whispered colloquies of others. Ladies and gentlemen retire to the drawing-room at the same time, where coffee is served up, and in the course of the evening, a dish of tea sometimes follows. No refreshments are subsequently sent round, as with us; and I have passed five or six hours in fashionable French circles, without either eating or drinking.

"At one of these splendid entertainments, accident placed me by the side of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who fluently converses in three or four different languages. The present king once paid her the compliment of saying to a third person, that she was the handsomest lady in a large and fashionable circle; and I saw no reason, in this instance, for doubting the taste of his majesty. With the utmost frankness, she related to me the incidents of her own life and family, which would form a fine subject for a novel. She has thrice traversed the waste of the Atlantic, and met with many adventures both by sea and by land. Her grandmother was a maid of honor to Louis XVI. and her mother, after losing two brothers by the guillotine, at the turbulent period of the revolution, narrowly escaped herself, by being smuggled on board of a ship, and sailing for America, where she married into one of the first families of the Southern States. Her husband was soon after sent on a diplomatic mission to South America, of which this young lady is a native; the glow of her cheek having been kindled by fervid suns, and fanned by the breezes of the tropics. But I am taking a greater liberty than any thing but a narrative of the same romantic story by another person would justify.

"By being obliged to leave town on an excursion to the environs of Paris, it was my misfortune to lose an opportunity of seeing all the first circle of Paris together at a ministerial "soizi." The party consisted of upwards of one thousand persons, embracing diplomatic functionaries, military and naval officers of distinction, men of scientific and literary eminence, together with a large share of the beauty, taste, and fashion of the metropolis. I have another invitation to a similar party on my hands; but only three weeks have yet elapsed since it was received, and before the fourth expires, the fashionable circles of Paris will be left far behind. A person might cross the Atlantic with the utmost ease, (in the manner that Mr. Randolph went to dinner,) between the time the cards of invitation are issued and the fete."

The following extract from the celebrated *Marshal Bassompiere's* Memoirs, is a pleasant illustration of the temper and habits of the young French nobility of the sixteenth century.

"There were a great many other French gentlemen at Loretto, beside ourselves, and we all took the resolution of going together, into Hungary, to the wars, before we returned home: having mutually promised this, we set out in a body, the day after Christmas, to go thither; but, as the nature of Frenchmen is fickle, at the end of three days' journey, some of us, who had not their purse sufficiently well lined for a long journey, or who had a stronger desire to return to their own homes than the rest, began to say, that it was useless to go so far in search of fighting, when we had it near at hand; that we were in the midst of the Pope's army, marching to the conquest of Ferrara, which had devolved to the pope, by the death of Duke Alphonso, lately deceased.—That Don Cæsar D'Este retained possession of it, contrary to all right; that this war was not less just and holy than that of Hungary, and was so near, that in a week we should be within reach of the enemy; whereas, if we went into Hungary, the armies would not take the field for four months. These persuasions prevailed on our minds, and we determined that we would all go next day to Forli, to offer our services to Cardinal Alemanni, legate of the army, and that I should speak in the name of the whole, which I did in the best way I could. But the legate received us so coolly, and gave us so poor a welcome, that in the evening, at our lodging, we did not know how sufficiently to express our resentment & anger at his neglect of our offer. Then my brother began to say, that, in truth, we had only got what we deserved; that not being subjects of the Pope, nor in any way implicated in the war, we had gone inconsiderately to offer to attack a prince of the house of Este, to which France had so many obligations; which had always been so courteous to foreigners, and particularly to Frenchmen; and which was so nearly allied, not only to the kings of France, from whom that family was descended in the female line, but also to the families of Nemours and Guise; and that, if we were good for anything, we should go and offer our services to this poor prince whom the Pope wanted to despoil of an estate, possessed by so long a line of his ancestors. As soon as he had finished these words, all the company testified, not only their approbation, but their firm resolution to go next day, strait to Ferrara, to throw ourselves into the town. Thus we, who intended to bear arms against the Turks, did, in fact, take them up against the Pope."

Capt. Maitland, of the British Navy, in his "Narrative of the surrender of Bonaparte, in 1815," gives the following description of his prisoner's person and habits on board the ship:—

"He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well-formed, with a fine ancle and very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore, while on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather then the robustness of a man's. His eyes light-grey, teeth good; and when he smiled, the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing; when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark gloomy cast. His hair was of a very dark-brown, nearly approaching to black, and, though a little thin on the top and front, had not a grey hair amongst it.—His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light sallow colour, differing from almost any other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent, he had lost much of his personal activity, and, if we are to give credit to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was also gone.

"It is certain his habits were very lethargic while he was on board the Bellerophon; for though he went to bed between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and did not rise till about the same hour in the morning, he frequently fell asleep on the sofa in the cabin in the course of the day. His general appearance was that of a man rather older than he was. His manners were extremely pleasing and affable: he gained in every conversation, related numerous anecdotes, and endeavoured, in every way, to promote good humour: he even admitted his attendants to great familiarity; and I saw one or two instances of their contradicting him in the most direct terms, though they generally treated him with much respect. He possessed, to a wonderful degree, a facility in making a favourable impression upon those with whom he entered into conversation; this appeared to me to be accomplished by turning the subject to matters he supposed the person he was addressing was well acquainted with, and on which he could show himself; after which it was not a very difficult matter to transfer a part of that feeling to the person who had occasioned it. Lord Keith appears to have formed a very high opinion of the fascination of his conversation, and expressed it very emphatically to me, after he had seen him: speaking of his wish for an interview with the Prince Regent, "D—n the fellow," he said, "if he had obtained an interview with his Royal Highness, in half an hour they would have been the best friends in England." He appeared to have great command of temper; for, though no man could have had greater trials then fell to his lot during the time he remained on board the Bellerophon, he never, in my presence, or as far as I know, allowed a fretful or captious expression to escape him: even the day he received the notification from Sir H. Bunbury, that it was determined to send him to St. Helena, he chatted and conversed with the same cheerfulness as usual."

He adds the following anecdote, which shows the Emperor in an amiable light.

"I shall here relate a circumstance that occurred during the passage to England, which will show in a strong point of view the freedom that subsisted between him and those of his attendants in whom he had confidence. A conversation took place respecting the relative state of cultivation in France and in England. My opinion being asked, I said, that though the climate of France was much superior to that of England, I believed that agriculture had arrived at a greater state of perfection with us than in France. Most of the Frenchmen treated the idea with ridicule; upon which I said, let us refer to Monsieur Las Casas, who has lived sever-al years in England. "You are right," said he; "there can be no doubt that agriculture has arrived at much greater perfection in England than in France; but what I admire most in England, are the country seats of your noblemen and gentlemen; there you surpass France very much." General Bertrand then took up the conversation, and said that he was assured that thirty thousand pounds sterling was annually expended on the park and grounds of Blenheim. Bonaparte immediately reduced that sum into livres; and observed, "The thing is impossible: the English people are not fools; they know the value of money, and no individual either could or would expend such a sum for such a purpose."—He then spoke of the expense of keeping up Malmaison, one of the country palaces in France; stating the sum it cost annually, which did not exceed five thousand pounds. Bertrand still persisted in his statement, and made a reference to me. I, however, could give no imformation further than saying, that from what I had heard of the Duke of Marlborough's finances, he could not possibly lay out any such sum on Blenheim. Bertrand would not give up the point, but repeated his assertion. On which Buonaparte said, with quickness. "Bah! c'est impossible." "Oh!" said Bertrand, much offended, "if you are to reply in that manner, there is an end of all argument;" and for some time would not converse with him. Buonaparte, so far from taking umbrage, did all he could to soothe him and restore him to good humour, which was not very difficult to effect.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

FIRST ESSAY OF OUR FACULTIES.

Buffon supposes a man, such as the first created man must have been at the first moment of his creation, with organs perfectly formed, but unknown to himself, and ignorant of every thing that surrounded him, and causes him to describe his feelings in the following manner.

"I remember the moment, replete with joy and amazement, when I felt for the first time my astonishing existence; I neither knew what I was, where I was, nor whence I came. I opened my eyes; what an increase of sensation! The light, the celestial vault, the verdure of the earth, the transparency of the waters, every thing, in a word, animated my spirits, and gave me an inexpressible feeling of pleasure. I at first believed that all these objects existed within me, and formed a part of myself. I was totally absorbed in this idea, when I turned towards the sun. His splendor overpowered me; I involuntarily shut my eyes, and felt a slight pain. During that moment of darkness, I imagined that I had lost the greatest part of my being. Whilst I reflected with grief and astonishment upon this great change, I heard a variety of sounds. The singing of birds, and the murmuring of the breezes formed a concert, which excited within me the sweetest emotion. Totally occupied with this new species of existence, I had already forgotten the light, though the first part of my being, I had recognised. I again opened my eyes, and was delgted to find myself in possession of so many brilliant objects. This pleasure surpassed every former sensation, and suspended for a time the melody of sounds. I fixed my eyes on a thousand object. I soon perceived that I could lose and recover them, and that I had the power of destroying and renewing this beautiful part of my existence. I began to see without astonishment, and hear without anxiety, when a gentle breeze wafted perfumes which agitated me strongly, and gave me a feeling of self-love.

When totally occupied by all these sensations, and penetrated with pleasure so delicate, and so extensive, I suddenly arose, and felt myself transported by the perception of an unknown power. I had made but a single step, when the novelty of my situation rendered me immovable. My surprise was extreme, and I thought that my existence escaped from me. The movement I had made had confused the objects of vision, and I imagined that every thing was in disorder. I laid my hand on my forehead. I touched my eyes, and every part of my body. My hand now appeared to me to be the principal part of my existence: what I felt by its means was so distinct and perfect, that I attached myself entirely to this substantial part of my existence, and I perceived that my ideas began to assume some consistence and reality. I soon learnt that the faculty of feeling was expanded over every part of my frame, and I began to recognise the limits of my existence, which, until then, had seemed to be of immense extent. I surveyed my body, and I judged it to be of so great a size, that all other objects in comparison, seemed to be luminous points only. I followed my hand with my eyes, and observed all its motions. I brought it near my eyes, it then seemed to be larger than my whole body, for it concealed from my view almost every other object. I began to suspect that there was some illusion in the sensation conveyed by the eyes. I distinctly perceived that my hand was only a small part of my body; but I was at a loss to comprehend how it should appear so enormously large. I therefore resolved to trust to the sense of feeling alone, which had not hitherto deceived me. This precaution was extremely useful to me; I renewed my motions, and was walking with my head turned towards the heavens, when I struck against a palm tree. Seized with terror, I laid my hand upon the object, and felt it was a being distinct from myself, because it gave me not a double sensation. I turned from it with horror, and perceived, for the first time, that there was something which did not constitute a part of my existence. I resolved to feel every thing that I saw; I had a desire of touching the sun, and I extended my arms towards the heavens; but they met, without finding any intermediate object. The experiments I made served only to increase my astonishment, for all objects appeared to me equally near; and it was not till an infinite number of trials, that I learned to use my eye as a guide to my hand. Reflecting deeply on the nature of my being, the contradictions I had experienced filled me with humility. The more I meditated, my doubts and difficulties increased.

Fatigued with so many uncertainties, my knees bent, and I soon found myself in a situation of repose. This state of tranquility gave new strength to my senses. I was seated under the shade of a beautiful tree: fruits of a vermillion hue hung down in the form of grapes, within reach of my hand; I touched them gently, and they instantly separated from the branch. I imagined I had made a great conquest, and I rejoiced in the faculty of containing, in my hand, another being, which made no part of myself. I had brought the fruit near my eyes: I examined its form and its colour; a delicious odour allured me to approach it near my lips, and I inhaled rich draughts of its perfumes; my mouth opened, and I discovered that I had an internal sense of smelling, which was still more delicate. At last I tasted. The novelty of the sensation, and the exquisite savour, filled me with astonishment and transport. I continued to pull and eat; but an agreeable langour gradually overpowered my senses; my limbs grew heavy, my mind lost its activity, my eyes closed, and my hand reclined upon the grass. I soon lost the consciousness of my existence, and my sleep was profound. My awakening appeared to be a second birth; for I perceived that I had ceased to exist for some time.

This temporary annihilation gave me the idea of fear, and made me conclude that my existence was not permanent.—I suspected that sleep had robbed me of some part of my being; I tried my senses, and endeavoured to recognize myself. Whilst I was surveying my body, in order to ascertain its identity, I was astonished to find at my side another form similar to my own. I conceived it to be another self, and, instead of losing by sleep, I imagined myself to be doubled.—I laid my hand upon this new being, and I perceived, with rapture, that it was not myself, but something infinitely more glorious and desirable. I perceived her to be animated by the same admiration as myself; I saw her catch the expression in my eyes, and the lustre and vivacity of her own created new sensations within me. I ardently loved her, and that love completed my existence.

Diogenes, the famous Cynic philosopher, was called by Plato, "a mad Socrates," in consequence of his wanting good nature, common sense and modesty, while he displayed shrewdness and knowledge. A certain member of the American Senate might be thus nicknamed for the same reasons.

What a pregnant lesson is contained in the common beginning of epitaphs, *hic jacet*, *here lies*, &c. Beneath,—putrescent flesh, or bones, or ashes, whatever may be the magnificence of the tomb, or however exalted or powerful may have been the defunct!—Dust to dust; ashes to ashes.

The best way to secure reputation, is not by a proud defiance of public opinion, but by guiding our actions in such a manner, as that public opinion may, in the end, be securely defied, by having been previously respected and dreaded.

There are in the Union some Governors of States, that resemble the great Bishop of Cordova, who "preferred the pastoral care of the whole church to the government of a particular diocess."